

## SIT

When we *fit down* to our meal, we need not suspect the intrusion of armed uninvited guests. *Decay of Piety.*  
 16. To *SIT down*. To begin a siege.  
 Nor would the enemy have *sate* down before it, till they had done their business in all other places. *Clarendon.*  
 17. To *SIT down*. To rest; to cease satisfied.  
 Here we cannot *fit down*, but still proceed in our search, and look higher for a support. *Rogers.*  
 18. To *SIT down*. To settle; to fix abode.  
 From besides Tanais, the Goths, Huns, and Getae *sat down*. *Spenser.*  
 19. To *SIT out*. To be without engagement or employment.  
 They are glad, rather than *fit out*, to play very small game, and to make use of arguments, such as will not prove a bare in expediency. *Bp. Sanderfon's Judgment.*  
 20. To *SIT up*. To rise from lying to sitting.  
 He that was dead, *sat up*, and began to speak. *Luke vii.*  
 21. To *SIT up*. To watch; not to go to bed.  
 Be courtly,  
 And entertain, and feast, *fit up*, and revel;  
 Call all the great, the fair and spirited dames  
 Of Rome about thee, and begin a fashion  
 Of freedom. *Ben. Johnson.*  
 Some *fit up* late at winter-fires, and fit  
 Their sharp-edg'd tools. *Moy.*  
 Most children shorten that time by *sitting up* with the company at night. *Locke.*  
 To *SIT*. *v. a.*  
 1. To keep the seat upon.  
 Hardly the muse can *fit* the head-strong horse,  
 Nor would she, if she could, check his impetuous force. *Prior.*  
 2. [When the reciprocal pronoun follows *fit*, it seems to be an active verb.] To place on a seat.  
 The happiest youth viewing his progress through,  
 What perils pass, what crosses to ensue,  
 Would shut the book, and *fit him* down and die. *Shaksp.*  
 He came to visit us, and calling for a chair, *sat him* down,  
 and we *sat* down with him. *Bacon.*  
 Thus *seated*,  
 But not at rest or ease of mind,  
 They *sat* them down to weep. *Milton.*  
 3. To be settled to do business.  
 The court was *sat* before Sir Roger came, but the justices made room for the old knight at the head of them. *Addison.*  
 SITE. *n. f.* [*situs*, Latin.]  
 1. Situation; local position.  
 The city self he strongly fortifies,  
 Three sides by *site* well defended has. *Fairfax.*  
 Manifest streams of goodly navigable rivers, as so many chains, environed the same *site* and temple. *Bacon.*  
 If we consider the heart in its constituent parts, we shall find nothing singular, but what is in any muscle. 'Tis only the *site* and posture of their several parts that give it the form and functions of a heart. *Bentley.*  
 Before my view appear'd a structure fair,  
 Its *site* uncertain if on earth or air. *Pope.*  
 2. It is taken by *Thomson* for posture, or situation of a thing with respect to itself; but improperly.  
 And leaves the semblance of a lover *fix'd*  
 In melancholy *site*, with head declin'd,  
 And love-dejected eyes. *Thomson's Spring.*  
 SITFAST. *n. f.* [*sit* and *fast*.]  
 A hard knob growing under the saddle. *Farrier's Dict.*  
 SITH. *adv.* [*sith*, Saxon.] Since; seeing that. Obsolete.  
 What ceremony of odours used about the bodies of the dead! after which custom notwithstanding, *sith* it was their custom, our Lord was contented that his own most precious blood should be intomb'd. *Hooker.*  
 Not I, my lord; *sith* true nobility  
 Warrants these words in princely courtesie. *Shakspere.*  
 I thank you for this profit, and from hence  
 I'll love no friend, *sith* love breeds such offence. *Shaksp.*  
 SITHE. *n. f.* [*sith*, Saxon.] This word is very variously written by authors: I have chosen the orthography which is at once most simple and most agreeable to etymology. The instrument of mowing; a crooked blade joined at right angles to a long pole.  
 Let fame, that all hunt after in their lives,  
 Live registred upon our brazen tombs;  
 And then grace us in the disgrace of death;  
 When, fright of cormorant-devouring time,  
 Th' endeavour of this present breath may buy  
 That honour which shall bate his *sythe's* keen edge;  
 And make us heirs of all eternity. *Shakspere.*  
 Time is commonly drawn upon tombs, in gardens, and other places, an old man, bald, winged with a *sythe*, and an hour-glass. *Peacham on Drawing.*  
 There rude impetuous rage does storm and fret;  
 And there, as master of this murdering brood,  
 Swinging a huge *sithe*, stands impartial death,  
 With endless business almost out of breath. *Crahauc.*  
 The milk-maid singeth blithly,  
 And the mower whets his *sithe*. *Milton.*

## SIX

The brazen trumpets kindle rage no more;  
 But ufeless lances into *siches* shall bend,  
 And the broad faulchion in a plough-share end. *Pope.*  
 Grav'd o'er their seats the form of time was found,  
 His *sythe* revers'd, and both his pinions bound. *Pope.*  
 But, Stella, say, what evil tongue  
 Reports you are no longer young?  
 That time fits with his *sithe* to mow  
 Where erst fat Cupid with his bow.  
 Echo no more returns the cheerful sound  
 Of sharpening *sythe*. *Thomson's Summer.*  
 SITHE. *adv.* [Now contracted to *sith*. See *SINCE*.] Since; in latter times.  
 This over-running and wafting of the realm was the beginning of all the other evils which *sithence* have afflicted that land. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*  
 SITHE. *n. f.* Times. *Spenser.*  
 SITNESS. *adv.* Since. *Spenser.*  
 SITTER. *n. f.* [from *fit*.]  
 1. One that fits.  
 The Turks are great *sitters*, and seldom walk; whereby they sweat less, and need bathing more. *Bacon.*  
 2. A bird that broods.  
 The oldest hens are reckoned the best *sitters*; and the youngest the best layers. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
 SITTING. *n. f.* [from *fit*.]  
 1. The posture of sitting on a seat.  
 2. The act of resting on a seat.  
 Thou knowest my down-sitting and mine up rising. *Pfsl.*  
 3. A time at which one exhibits himself to a painter.  
 Few good pictures have been finished at one *sitting*; neither can a good play be produced at a heat. *Dryden.*  
 4. A meeting of an assembly.  
 I'll write you down;  
 The which shall point you forth at every *sitting*,  
 What you must say. *Shakspere.*  
 I wish it may be at that *sitting* concluded, unless the necessity of the time press it. *Bacon.*  
 5. A course of study uninterrupted.  
 For the understanding of any one of St. Paul's epistles, I read it all through at one *sitting*. *Lake.*  
 6. A time for which one sits without rising.  
 What more than madness reigns,  
 When one short *sitting* many hundred drains,  
 And not enough is left him to supply  
 Board-wages, or a footman's livery. *Dryden.*  
 7. Incubation.  
 Whilst the hen is covering her eggs, the male bird takes his stand upon a neighbouring bough, and amuses her with his songs during the whole time of her *sitting*. *Addison.*  
 SITUATE. *part. adj.* [from *situs*, Latin.]  
 1. Placed with respect to any thing else.  
 He was refused to chuse a war, rather than to have Bretagne carried by France, being so great and opulent a duchy, and *situate* so opportunely to annoy England. *Bacon.*  
 Within a trading town they long abide.  
 Full fairly *situate* on a haven's side. *Dryden's Nim's Priest.*  
 The eye is a part so artificially composed, and commodiously *situate*, as nothing can be contrived better for use, ornament, or security. *Ray on the Creation.*  
 2. Placed; confining.  
 Earth hath this variety from heav'n,  
 Of pleasure *situate* in hill and dale. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*  
 SITUATION. *n. f.* [from *situate*; *situation*, French.]  
 1. Local respect; position.  
 Prince Cesarini has a palace in a pleasant *situation*, and set off with many beautiful walks. *Addison's Italy.*  
 2. Condition; state.  
 Though this is a *situation* of the greatest ease and tranquillity in human life, yet this is by no means fit to be the subject of all men's petitions to God. *Rogers's Sermons.*  
 SIX. *n. f.* [*six*, French.] Twice three; one more than five.  
 No incident in the piece or play but must carry on the main design; all things else are like *six* fingers to the hand, when nature can do her work with five. *Dryden.*  
 That of *six* hath many respects in it, not only for the days of the creation, but its natural consideration, as being a perfect number. *Bacon's Vulgar Errors.*  
 SIX and seven. *n. f.* To be at *six* and seven, is to be in a state of disorder and confusion.  
 All is uneven,  
 And every thing is left at *six* and seven. *Shakspere.*  
 In 1583, there sat in the fee of Rome a fierce thundering friar, that would set all at *six* and seven, or at *six* and five, if you allude to his name. *Bacon.*  
 What blinder bargain e're was driv'n,  
 Or wagger laid at *six* and seven. *Hudibras.*  
 John once, turned his mother out of doors, to his great sorrow; for his affairs went on at *six* and seven. *Arbutnot.*  
 The goddess would no longer wait;  
 But railing from her chair of state,  
 Left all below at *six* and seven,  
 Harnes'd her doves and flew to heav'n. *Swift.*  
 SIXPENCE.

## SIZ

SIXPENCE. *n. f.* [*six* and *pence*.] A coin; half a shilling.  
 Where have you left the money that I gave you?  
 Oh!—*sixpence* that I had. *Shakspere.*  
 The wisest man might blush,  
 If D—lov'd *sixpence* more than he. *Pope.*  
 SIXSCORE. *adj.* [*six* and *score*.] Six times twenty.  
*Sixscore* and five miles it containeth in circuit. *Sandys.*  
 The crown of Spain hath enlarged the bounds thereof within this last *sixscore* years, much more than the Ottomans. *Bacon.*  
 SIXTEEN. *adj.* [*sixtyne*, Saxon.] Six and ten.  
 I have been begging *sixteen* years in court. *Shakspere.*  
 It returned the voice thirteen times; and I have heard of others that it would return *sixteen* times. *Bacon.*  
 If men lived but twenty years, we should be satisfied if they died about *sixteen* or eighteen. *Taylor.*  
 SIXTEENTH. *adj.* [*sixtycoja*, Saxon.] The sixth after the tenth; the ordinal of sixteen.  
 The first lot came forth to Jehoiaib, the *sixteenth* to Immer. *1 Chron. xxiv. 14.*  
 SIXTH. *adj.* [*sixta*, Saxon.] The first after the fifth; the ordinal of six.  
 You are more clement than vile men,  
 Who of their broken debtors take  
 A *sixth*, letting them thrive again. *Shakspere.*  
 There succeeded to the kingdom of England James the sixth, then king of Scotland. *Bacon.*  
 SIXTH. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A sixth part.  
 Only the other half would have been a tolerable seat for rational creatures, and five *sixths* of the whole globe would have been rendered useless. *Chyene's Philos. Principles.*  
 SIXTHLY. *adv.* [from *six*.] In the sixth place.  
*Sixthly*, living creatures have more diversity of organs than plants. *Bacon.*  
 SIXTIETH. *adj.* [*sixtyzoja*, Saxon.] The tenth six times repeated; the ordinal of sixty.  
 Let the appearing circle of the fire be three foot diameter, and the time of one entire circulation of it the *sixtieth* part of a minute, in a whole day there will be but 86400 such parts. *Digby on Bodies.*  
 SIXTY. *adj.* [*sixty*, Saxon.] Six times ten.  
 When the boats were come within *sixty* yards of the pillars, they found themselves all bound, and could go no farther. *Bacon.*  
 Of which 7 times 9, or the year 63, is conceived to carry with it the most considerable fatality. *Bacon's Vulg. Errors.*  
 SIZE. *n. f.* [*sizes* rather *siz*, from *incisa*, Latin; or from *assise*, French.] Bulk; quantity of superficies; comparative magnitude.  
 I ever married my friends,  
 With all the *size* that verity  
 Would with us lasting suffer. *Shakspere's Coriolanus.*  
 If any decayed ship be new made, it is more fit to make her a *size* less than bigger. *Raleigh.*  
 The distance judg'd for shot of every *size*,  
 The linkless touch, the poudrous ball expires. *Dryden.*  
 Objects near our view are thought greater than those of a larger *size*, that are more remote. *Locke.*  
 The martial goddesses,  
 Like thees, Tlemachus, in voice and *size*,  
 With speed divine, from street to street the flies;  
 She bids the mariners prepare to stand. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
 2. [*Assise*, old French.] A settled quantity. In the following passage it seems to signify the allowance of the table: whence they say a *size* at Cambridge.  
 'Tis not in thee  
 To cut off my train, to scant my *sizes*,  
 And, in conclusion, to oppose the bolt  
 Against my coming in. *Shakspere's King Lear.*  
 3. Figurative bulk; condition.  
 This agrees too in the contempt of men of a less *size* and quality.  
 They do not consider the difference between elaborate discourses, delivered to princes or parliaments, and a plain sermon, intended for the middling or lower *size* of people. *Swift.*  
 4. [*Sisa*, Italian.] Any viscous or glutinous substance.  
 To *SIZE*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
 1. To adjust, or arrange according to *size*.  
 The foxes weigh the geese they carry,  
 And ere they venture on a stream,  
 Know how to *size* themselves and them. *Hudibras.*  
 Two troops so match'd were never to be found,  
 Such bodies built for strength, of equal age,  
 In stature *size'd*. *Dryden's Knights Tale.*  
 2. [From *assise*.] To settle; to fix.  
 There was a statute for dispersing the standard of the exchequer throughout England; thereby to *size* weights and measures. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
 3. To cover with glutinous matter; to besmear with *size*.  
*Size'd*, *adj.* [from *size*.] Having a particular magnitude.  
 What my love is, proof hath made you know,  
 And as my love is *size'd*, my fear is so. *Shakspere.*

## SKE

That will be a great horse to a Welshman, which is but a small one to a Fleming; having, from the different breed of their countries, taken several *fixed* ideas, to which they compare their great and their little. *Locke.*  
 SKEAFABLE. *adj.* [from *size*.] Reasonably bulky.  
 He should be purged, sweated, vomited, and starved, till he come to a *skeafable* bulk. *Arbutnot.*  
 SIZER. or Sizer. *n. f.* A certain rank of students in the universities.  
 They make a scramble for degree:  
 Masters of all sorts and of all ages,  
 Keepers, sub-sizers, lackeys, pages. *Bp. Corbet.*  
 SIZERS. *n. f.* See *SCISSARS*.  
 A hutterice and pincers, a hammer and naile,  
 An apron and *sizers* for head and for taile. *Tusser.*  
 SIZINESS. *n. f.* [from *size*.] Glutinousness; viscosity.  
 In rheumatism, the *siziness* passes off thick contents in the urine, or glutinous sweats. *Floyer on the Humours.*  
 Cold is capable of producing a *siziness* and viscosity in the blood. *Arbutnot.*  
 SIZY. *adj.* [from *size*.] Viscous; glutinous.  
 The blood is *sizy*, the alkaliesalts in the serum producing coriaceous concretions. *Arbutnot on Diet.*  
 SKADDL. *n. f.* [*scadunpge*, Saxon.] Hurt; damage. *DiD.*  
 SKADDONS. *n. f.* The embryos of bees. *Bailey.*  
 SKAIN. *n. f.* [*skaigue*, French.] A knot of thread or silk wound and doubled.  
 Why art thou then exasperate, thou idle immaterial *skein* of sley'd silk, thou tassel of a prodigal's purse? *Shaksp.*  
 Our stile should be like a *skein* of silk, to be found by the right thread, not ravell'd or perplexed. Then all is a knot, a heap. *Ben. Johnson.*  
 Besides, so lazy a brain as mine is, grows soon weary when it has so entangled a *skein* as this to unwind. *Digby.*  
 SKAINSMATE. *n. f.* [I suppose from *skein*, or *skein*, a knife, and *mate*, a mellmate.] It is remarkable that *met*, Dutch, is a knife.  
 Scurvy knave, I am none of his flirt gills;  
 I am none of his *skainmates*. *Shakspere's Romeo and Juliet.*  
 SKATE. *n. f.* [*scabba*, Saxon.]  
 1. A flat sea fish.  
 2. A sort of shoe armed with iron, for sliding on the ice.  
 They sweep  
 On founding *skates* a thousand different ways,  
 In circling poise swift as the winds. *Thomson.*  
 SKELAN. *n. f.* [Irish and Erse; *razene*, Saxon.] A short sword; a knife.  
 Any disposed to do mischief, may under his mantle privily carry his head-piece, *skein*, or pistol, to be always ready. *Spenser.*  
 The Irish did not fail in courage or fierceness, but being only armed with darts and *skeins*, it was rather an execution than a fight upon them. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
 SKEG. *n. f.* A wild plum.  
 SKEGGER. *n. f.*  
 Little salmon called *skeggers*, are bred of such sick salmon that might not go to the sea, and though they abound yet never thrive to any bigness. *Wain's Angler.*  
 SKELETON. *n. f.* [*skeletos*, Greek.]  
 1. [In anatomy.] The bones of the body preserved together as much as can be in their natural situation. *Quincey.*  
 When rattling bones together fly,  
 From the four corners of the sky;  
 When sinews o'er the *skeletons* are spread,  
 Those cloth'd with flesh, and life inspires the dead. *Dryden.*  
 A *skeleton*, in outward figure,  
 His meagre corps, though full of vigour,  
 Would halt behind him were it bigger. *Swift.*  
 2. The compages of the principal parts.  
 The great structure itself, and its great integrals, the heavenly and elementary bodies, are framed in such a position and situation, the great *skeleton* of the world. *Hale.*  
 The schemes of any of the arts or sciences may be analyzed in a sort of *skeleton*, and represented upon tables, with the various dependencies of their several parts. *Watts.*  
 SKELEUM. *n. f.* [*skelem*, German.] A villain; a scoundrel. *Skin.*  
 SKEP. *n. f.* [*scuppen*, lower Saxon, to draw.]  
 1. *Skep* is a sort of basket, narrow at the bottom, and wide at the top to fetch corn in.  
 A pitchfork, a doongfork, scave, *skep*, and a bin. *Tusser.*  
 2. In Scotland, the repositories where the bees lay their honey is still called *skep*.  
 SKIPTICK. *n. f.* [*skiptique*, Gr. *septicque*, French.] One who doubts, or pretends to doubt of every thing.  
 Bring the cause unto the bar; whose authority none must disclaim, and least of all those *skepticks* in religion. *Dec. of Piety.*  
 Survey  
 Nature's extended face, then *skepticks* say,  
 In this wide field of wonders can you find  
 No art. *Blackmore.*  
 With too much knowledge for the *skepticks* side,  
 With too much weakness for the stoicks pride,  
 Man hangs between. *Pope's Essay on Man.*  
 The